

## PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

## TOPICS DISCUSSED IN THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

## BEHIND SEA-NEWFOUNDLAND-MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF IRELAND.

London, Aug. 5.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech closing the session, after alluding to the amicable relations existing between Great Britain and the other Powers, made a brief reference to the treaties that had been concluded with Portugal and Italy regarding territory in Africa. Continuing, the speech said:

I have made proposals to the President of the United States looking to the submission to arbitration of the differences between Great Britain and the United States in regard to seal fishing in Behring Sea. The negotiations are being conducted, but have not yet been concluded. The French Chambers have not yet approved the agreement between myself and the French Republic with reference to the arbitration of certain differences which have arisen concerning Newfoundland, which agreement was signed during the present year.

I am glad that you have been able to devote a considerable sum of money to the mitigation of the burden which the law of compulsory education has imposed upon the poorer portion of my people.

The various measures which you have adopted in recent years to secure the law in Ireland, and to improve the general condition of that country, have resulted in a marked amelioration of agricultural distress, and in a considerable advance in prosperity. The steps taken to cope with the distress threatened in Ireland have been effective, and the country is now recovering from the effects of the famine which it has recently suffered.

The various measures which you have adopted for the improvement of land, with respect to factories, workshops and savings banks, and for the preservation of the public health, will, I am convinced, conduce to the comfort and well-being of my people.

## GERMAN INTEREST IN THE WORLD'S FAIR.

## MUCH GOOD WORK DONE IN BERLIN BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE-OFFICIAL COURTESIES SHOWN THEM.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The Foreign Committee of the Chicago Columbian Exhibition have done much good work in this city in arousing interest among the German officials and merchants in the World's Fair. As is generally known, it had been decided before the arrival of the committee in Berlin that the efforts of the committee, who have been greatly aided by William Walter Phelps, the American Minister, have resulted in much interest being taken on all sides, and a determination that the German exhibit shall be worthy of the great nation that sends it and a matter of pride to the thousands of Germans who have left the fatherland and made their homes in the United States. After the work of the committee is finished in Berlin the members will divide into several parties. Some of them will visit Vienna and other Austrian and Hungarian cities, while others will visit Rome, Geneva, and the other Swiss manufacturing centers. The committee has given orders to the German exhibitors that they should accept the invitation and will endeavor to induce some of the exhibitors at Frankfurt to prepare exhibits for the Chicago Fair.

The committee had another conference to-day with Herr Wermuth, the German Imperial Commissioner to the Chicago Fair, in regard to the details concerning the German exhibit. In the course of the conference, which lasted for three and a half hours, Herr Wermuth referred to the space that would be necessary for the use of the German exhibitors. The committee informed him that the buildings that would be allotted to Germany would be of sufficient size to allow of plenty of space in which to show all the exhibits of the German Government and manufacturers, and that there would be sufficient space for the exhibits of the German exhibitors. The committee also informed him that the German exhibitors would be allowed to have an excellent exhibit were discussed. Among the principal points which were fully and satisfactorily explained to the Imperial Commissioner were those regarding the transportation of exhibits from Germany to the United States, and the arrangements for the exhibits of the German exhibitors. The committee also informed him that the German exhibitors would be allowed to have an excellent exhibit were discussed. Among the principal points which were fully and satisfactorily explained to the Imperial Commissioner were those regarding the transportation of exhibits from Germany to the United States, and the arrangements for the exhibits of the German exhibitors.

The only point on which no agreement was reached was in regard to the exhibit, but this was owing to the non-arrival in Berlin of special delegates who are authorities in matters of art. They are expected to reach here soon, and pending their arrival the subject was not discussed.

The committee are still the recipients of much official attention. This evening a dinner was given in their honor by Dr. von Boettcher, secretary of the Imperial Home Office. Among the guests were General von Phelps, Chancellor of the Empire, and other officials of the German Government. The committee also received a visit from the American Minister, Mr. Phelps, and other officials of the American Government.

Another anti Hebrew outbreak in Russia. London, Aug. 5.—Advices have been received here of another outrage upon Hebrews in Russia. The trouble occurred at Elisabegrad, a fortified town of 50,000 inhabitants, among whom are quite a number of Hebrews. Recently several thousand farm laborers, small landholders and others engaged in agricultural occupations in the country surrounding Elisabegrad marched into the town and proceeded to attack the Hebrews. The Hebrews made frantic efforts to hide themselves. Amid cries of "Kill the Jews," the mob destroyed the Hebrews' shops and dwellings, driving the owners from their homes and plundered them of everything of value. What was considered not worth while stealing was wantonly destroyed. Some of the Hebrews offered resistance and three of them were killed. Many others were severely wounded, and a large number of others were taken into custody.

FOR AN ARBITRATION TREATY WITH ENGLAND. London, Aug. 5.—In the House of Commons this morning William Randolph Cremer, member for the Haggerston Division of Shoreditch, gave notice that he would introduce a resolution in favor of the conclusion of a treaty between England and the United States by which the two nations would agree to submit to arbitration all differences which may arise between them and which they are unable to adjust through the usual diplomatic channels. Mr. Cremer, who is politically a Radical, declared that he well knew that his efforts in the direction of substituting international arbitration for war.

A NEW FINANCE MINISTER FOR HAWAII. San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Hawaiian papers to July 29, by the steamship Australia, says that Queen Liliuokalani has tendered the portfolio of Minister of Finance to J. Mott Smith, vice Mr. Wideman, resigned, and that he has accepted it. Mr. Smith was Minister of Finance and of the Interior about twelve years ago.

The total production of sugar for 1891 is estimated at about 230,000 tons. An average reduction of 25 per cent of the taxes on the sugar plantations has been granted by the Cabinet as the result of a conference with the planters, who complain of the depreciation in the value of sugar owing to the tariff measure of the United States.

WAR RUMORS FROM THE BALKANS. Paris, Aug. 5.—Telegrams received from this city today, the capital of Bulgaria, bring rumors that active preparations for war are being made by the military authorities of that country. Inquiries were made in official quarters here, but the rumors received no confirmation, the officials declaring that they had no knowledge of any warlike preparations being made in any of the capitals of the Balkan States. The only information received was that Bulgaria recently placed a large order for artillery with the great German gun-makers the Krupp.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED. Ottawa, Aug. 5.—A motion practically approving of the Government's trade policy was voted on in the House of Commons to-day.

## BISMARCK ON FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

## ATTRIBUTING THEIR FRIENDSHIP TO ERRORS OF GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

## PARIS, AUG. 5.—The visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt, and the enthusiastic reception accorded the French officers by all classes of Russian society, from the czar downwards, has, as is well known, been made the subject of much public and private comment as to the actual state of the relations between France and Russia, and as to the probable effect of an offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations. The newspapers have published many letters on the subject, but a letter which appears to-day, if written by the alleged author, is likely to cause the subject to be discussed at still greater length.

The "Figaro," of this city, has in its columns to-day a letter alleged to have been written by Prince Bismarck to the Russian leader of the German party in St. Petersburg. This letter makes the German Chancellor declare that the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt would not have occurred had he remained in power. The visit, the letter says, was the result of three gross mistakes of German diplomacy. The first mistake was the visit of the Empress Frederick to Paris; the second was the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which was concluded with such capriciousness by Emperor William; and the third was the Emperor's policy in regard to the Balkans.

Mr. Lockyer, in an interview to-day, said he had no doubt that the letter was a forgery. He said that at Cronstadt, if not the visit itself, was due to England's support of the Drubinsk. While France was isolated, England, he said, was the only power that could have been expected to support the Russian fleet. After the visit to the Baltic, the masterful and capricious German Emperor to plunge Germany into war. The rapprochement between Germany and Russia, he said, was the result of the Emperor's policy in regard to the Balkans.

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## PRINCE GEORGE AND THE CAREWITCH.

## THE FORMER'S VERSION OF THE ADVENTURE IN JAPAN GIVEN BY HIMSELF.

## ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 5.—The letter which recently appeared in the "Berlingske Tidende," of Copenhagen, in which Prince George of Greece gave a detailed account of the attack made upon the Carewitch at Otsu, near Kyoto, Japan, by a Japanese policeman, has been the subject of much comment in this city. The reason for the change of feeling is the fact that the Prince caused to be published his own account of the attack upon the Carewitch without previously submitting the manuscript for revision. It is considered here that the story as told by Prince George emphasizes certain rumors that the Carewitch did not exist, but that the story as told by the Japanese policeman, which was published in the "Berlingske Tidende," is the true story.

The absence of the Emperor is greatly regretted at the Fair. It was hoped that he would visit the Fair, and it was believed that his presence would give an impetus to the Fair, which thus far has been a dull one.

THE KAISER'S GIFT FOR THE QUEEN. London, Aug. 5.—"Truth" to-day says that Emperor William has given orders for the painting of a huge picture of the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. When the picture is completed it will be presented to the Queen as a memento of the Emperor's recent visit to England. The picture will have in it a portrait of the Emperor, who will be represented as standing on the bridge of the yacht.

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## CITY EVANGELIZATION.

## ADDRESSES ON THE SUBJECT AT THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE.

## THE WORK OF DR. PARKHURST'S MISSION-SCHOOL OF THE MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE IN CHICAGO.

## [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Northfield, Mass., Aug. 5.—The three sessions of the Bible Conference to-day were given up to the discussion of city evangelization. The Rev. B. A. Torrey, superintendent of the Bible Institute for Home and Foreign Missions of the Chicago Evangelization Society, presided and said at the outset that he did not propose to have the need of reaching the masses discussed, for everybody recognized that; nor was it necessary to have the philosophy of the subject brought forward. What was needed now was to know how the work was being done.

The first hour this morning was occupied by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, with a Bible reading on the practical question of service. He told why men were not used more in Christian service, and then explained how they might be used. Mr. Sankey sang "Is Thy Cross of Comfort Falling?" after which Dr. Nathaniel West, of Minneapolis, offered prayer.

The first speaker was C. E. Ballou, the superintendent of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church mission at Third-ave. and Third-st., New York, who said that his work among the neglected classes of the East Side. He said that Dr. Parkhurst had two reasons for starting this work. One was to give his rich, influential, he might add lay-Christians an opportunity for using the resources at their command; and the other was the great need that existed among the poorer classes of New York. The steps which he had taken during the last four years were related. Twelve missions had been started, and the number of converts was given. The work was given when needed. There were many tears when Mr. Ballou told of the wretchedness of some of those whom the mission has benefited.

After a prayer by Dr. H. C. Mahle, B. W. Jenkins, of Baltimore, told of his work among the seamen in that city. The closing address was made by T. B. S. Wilkes, of Williamsport, Penn. The mission society of that city proposed to have in conjunction with its work a girls' training school.

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## AGAINST THE FLOUR CITY LIFE.

## A ROCHESTER ASSOCIATION ACCUSED OF FRAUD IN REPORTS TO THE HEAD OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

## ALBANY, AUG. 5.—Below is given the substance of the two reports submitted to Attorney-General Tabor by Superintendent Pierce, of the State Insurance Department, upon the examination into the affairs of the Flour City Life Association, of Rochester, made by the Department's examiners. In his letter to the Attorney-General regarding these examinations, the Superintendent says he is satisfied that this association has been conducting its business fraudulently, and has failed to comply with the provisions of the General Insurance Law. Therefore, he has asked the Attorney-General to take such legal steps as would secure a dissolution of the charter of the association, if the facts disclosed in the reports should, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, require such action. The company has, it is said, been guilty of other questionable methods, these cases not being specified in the reports, as the Superintendent said to-day that he did not think it judicious to make them public. The report also says that the association had been conducting its business fraudulently, and has failed to comply with the provisions of the General Insurance Law. Therefore, he has asked the Attorney-General to take such legal steps as would secure a dissolution of the charter of the association, if the facts disclosed in the reports should, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, require such action. The company has, it is said, been guilty of other questionable methods, these cases not being specified in the reports, as the Superintendent said to-day that he did not think it judicious to make them public.

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